1q Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

197

ARYAN (SOUTHERN DIVISION)—*continued.*

DÍRD .. { DIALECT OF DÍR .. / DIALECT OF ASTOR, GURÉS, AND DRÁS / DIALECT OF GILGIT } One colour on the Language Map.

TURANIAN (SOUTHERN DIVISION).

TIBETAN { LANGUAGE OF BALTISTÁN AND LADÁKH .. .. / LANGUAGE OF THE CHÍNPÁS } One colour on the Language Map.

DOGRÍ.

Dogrí differs considerably from Hindostání (that dialect of India which has, under British rule, become the most diffused of all), but whether or not in such a degree as would justify us in calling it a distinct language I can hardly say. If a native of Hindostán, who had never come farther north than Ambála, were to go where pure Dogrí is spoken, into the heart, say, of the Outer Hills, he would not be able to understand any but the shortest sentences, and by no means all of those; with some difficulty he would make himself understood for simple matters.

The relationship of Panjábí to Hindostání is very similar, while there is a difference between Dogrí and Panjábí which is not so great as that between either of them and Hindostání. Many [194] points of difference from this last are common to Dogrí and Panjábí; for instance, the use of the short *a* in several words which in Hindostání would have the long *á*, thus the Hindostání *hátth* (hand) and *kám* (work) become in both Dogrí and Panjábí *hath* and *kam*; the not unfrequent use in these last dialects of *v* where Hindostání would have *b*, as in *vi*, twenty (in Hindostání *bís*), is another instance. Of those *grammatical forms* in Dogrí that 193 vary from Hindostání about half are the same as Panjábí and half 197 are different from either. In some points (as in the imperfect of the verb *to be*) Dogrí resembles Hindostání where Panjábí differs from it.

In Appendix I. I have given a Grammar of Dogrí. The structure of that language is such that it is possible to take a Hindostání grammar, and, without recasting it, replace the Hin-

[Br. category 116, pp. 503-515 -- Analyst]

1; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AVI

193 *dā*, *de*, and *dī*; and in the termination of the present participle,
197 which seems always to be *nā*, while in Hindostānī it would be *tā*
and in Dogrī and Panjābī *ndā*. Also there is a tendency for the
[194] vowel *a* (short) to become in Chibhālī *u* (short). Thus—

Dogrī:	lakṛī, *wood.*	Chibhālī:	lukṛ.
„	chhem, *waterfall.*	„	chhum.
„	chalṇā, *to go on.*	„	julṇā.

197 The change from Dogrī to Chibhālī in the hills corresponds with that from Panjābī to Western Panjābī in the plains; but there is less difference between Chibhālī and Western Panjābī than there is between Dogrī and Panjābī. These relationships (and others that will be spoken of farther on) I have tried to illustrate by the diagram on the preceding page, in which the length of the lines joining the points marking the various dialects is intended to represent proportionately the differences between them.

The lower part shows Dogrī and Panjābī equidistant from Hindostānī, and at a less distance from each other than either is from Hindostānī. Chibhālī and Western Panjābī are shown at equal distances respectively from Dogrī and Panjābī, but with a less distance between them than there is between those two.

THE PAHARI DIALECTS AND KASHMIRI.

Those philologists who have paid attention to the Kashmirī language have found it one of great interest, for its elaborate inflexions and for the relation, both in vocabulary and grammar, which it bears to the Sanskrit. It is still, however, as regards its construction, so little known that there is a probable yield of more material of value and interest for anyone who should, equipped with the requisite philological knowledge, seriously undertake the analysis of it. I subjoin in a note a list of the writings on the Kashmirī language, chiefly vocabularies, that have been published.*

* Grammar and Vocabulary of the Cashmīrī Language, by M. P. Edgeworth. Journal Asiatic Soc. Bengal, vol. x., pt. ii., 1841, p. 1026.

A Grammar of the Cashmeeree Language, by Major Leech. Journal Asiatic Soc. Bengal, vol. xiii., pt. i., 1844, p. 397.

1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AVI

I myself never learned to speak Kashmírí; it is never heard in the Jummoo darbár; for the purposes of a traveller through Kashmir either Hindostání or Panjábí will serve; since Kashmírí is a language not easily acquired, one is not likely to master it who is not for long tied to Kashmir proper. Having allowed this, it may seem presumptuous for me to say anything about the connection of Kashmírí with other languages; but there are some characteristics of it so marked that they can be traced by one who knows but few words of it, and since I believe that in travelling over little-frequented parts I have been able to find out certain facts of interest connected with the subject, I shall not refrain from stating them.

Kashmírí has hitherto been spoken of as a language quite by itself, unlike any other spoken tongue, and not allied, except in the distant way in which all the Aryan tongues of India are allied to one another, with any neighbouring speech. But in travelling in the Middle Mountain region I found several dialects (which I have classed together under the name *Pahárí*) allied in different degrees to Kashmírí, having, in these differing degrees, those characteristics by which Kashmírí is so easily recognised. These intermediate dialects are Rámbaní, Bhadarwáhí, Pádarí, the language of Dodá, and Kishtwárí. There is a gradual passage to be traced from Dogrí (which we saw to be closely allied with the Hindí dialects of the plains of India) up through those Pahárí dialects to Kashmírí. Rámbaní may be taken as the half-way stage between Dogrí and Kashmírí; while Bhadarwáhí, Pádarí, the Dodá language, and Kishtwárí show marked advances from that stage towards Kashmírí.

The vocabularies in Appendix II. will illustrate this to a certain extent. Some of the most noticeable characters of Kashmírí are the possession of the sound *s* and the use of it where a

A Vocabulary of the Kashmírí Language, by L. Bowring. Journal Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 1868, p. 227.

List of Kashmírí Words, by Dr. W. J. Elmslie. Journal Asiatic Soc. Bengal. 1870, p. 86.

Vocabulary of the Kashmírí Language, by Dr. Elmslie. London: Church Missionary House. 1872.

1; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AVI

194 Hindī dialect would have *j*, and of the sound *ts* where in Hindī there
197 would be *ch*. These occur to some degree in all the above dialects. I am not able to any extent to compare their structures,* but something can be gathered from the way in which natives of the different parts find the other dialects to be comprehensible or incomprehensible; from observations on this I infer that Rāmbanī is about equidistant from Kashmīrī and Dogrī and is not to be understood either by a Dogrā or by a native of Kashmir who has had no experience of any other Pahārī dialect. Those dialects, as of Dodā or Kishtwār, which are between Rāmbanī and Kashmīrī, may be understood by a Kashmīrī, and possibly also by a native of Rāmban. If the reader will refer again to the diagram on p. 465 he will see an attempt to express all this graphically. There the length of the line between Dogrī and Rāmbanī equals that between Rāmbanī and Kashmīrī. The group of five dialects above are more closely allied together. Of course this diagram is but tentative; if one knew accurately the proportion of the differences between any set of languages it might, in order to represent them diagrammatically, be necessary to construct a *solid diagram*, which would, more completely than one made on the flat, illustrate the relationships in all directions; such a diagram again might be stereoscopically presented.

DARD DIALECTS.

197 In Dr. Leitner's 'Dārdistān,' before quoted, are vocabularies, phrases, and a comparative grammar that give an insight into the character of several of the Dārd dialects. I am unable to add anything to his information. All I can do is to put (as I have done in Appendix II.) those words which were used to compare the other languages into the dialects of the Dārd language which I have had an opportunity of hearing. This I have done from my own observations; on comparing the words as I took them down with the same picked out from Dr. Leitner's vocabularies, &c.,

* A few phrases in Rāmbanī and Bhadarwāhī will be found in Appendix III. The English of them is from the model phrases recommended by Sir George Campbell. See Journal Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 1866.